



Application No. 09/499,556
Amended: October 8, 2002

VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

The manner in which the specification and claims have been amended is shown below, with deletions bracketed and added material underlined.

In the Specification:

The paragraph beginning on page 1, at line 3, is amended as follows:

--(amended paragraph) This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/264,246 filed March 8, 1999, now abandoned.--

The paragraph beginning on page 1, at line 29, is amended as follows:

--(amended paragraph) Electronic locks which use a solenoid suffer from another disadvantage in that such locks may be opened with a sharp blow to the lock. For example, in the electronic lock disclosed in Nakauchi U.S. Patent No. 4,798,068, a magnet holds a latch in place, resisting the force of a spring which urges the latch toward an unlocked position. Such a locking mechanism may be unlocked by the [expedience] expedient of a sharp blow to the outside of the lock. A sharp blow can jar the latch, causing the latch to move or become displaced from the magnet, and thus causing the latch to move to an open position.--

The paragraph beginning on page 6, at line 13, is amended as follows:

--(amended paragraph) FIG. 19 [shows the same] is a view [as] similar to a portion of FIG. 18, but with the locking

member partially rotated toward the open position.--

The paragraph beginning on page 16, at line 4, is amended as follows:

--(amended paragraph) The knob 26 may then be turned, which causes the anti-release spring 74 to be pushed away from the latch member 42 and also causes the switch 86 to send a signal to the microprocessor 88 indicating the locking member 24 has been moved. Referring now to FIG. 15, when the microprocessor 88 receives a signal from the switch 86, the microprocessor 88 in box 300 checks the status open flag to determine whether the lock may be opened. If the status open flag indicates the lock may be opened, the microprocessor 88 in box 302 checks to see if the switch has already been on, and if not, in box 304 directs current from the power supply 96 to the coil 50 in a direction that causes the magnetic field induced in the coil 50 to be aligned opposite to the magnetic field of the permanent magnet. The induced magnetic field of the coil 50 is sufficiently strong so that the release spring 70 pivots the latch member 42 from the locked position to the open position. As shown in FIGS. 10 and 11, the locking member [42] 24 may then be rotated by the knob 26 toward the open position. Alternatively, the microprocessor could direct power to the coil 50 immediately in response to receiving an authorized key code from the key detector 90 instead of waiting for a signal from the switch 86.--

In the claims:

Claims 10 and 17 are amended as follows:

--10(amended). The electronic access control device of

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claim 1, further comprising a key management system wherein
[said] a first key detected by said key detector becomes a master
key.

--17(amended). The electronic access control device of
claim 12, further comprising a key management system wherein
[said] a first key detected by said key detector becomes a master
key.--